

Evening Telegraph

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To insure the insertion of advertisements in all our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH IN WEST PHILADELPHIA, WHO HAVE FAILED TO RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS REGULARLY FOR A FEW DAYS PAST, ARE REQUESTED TO FORWARD NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THIS OFFICE AT ONCE.

The Crisis in Europe.

The dream of Von Bismark is developing. Out of the theft of two insignificant provinces he has made a cause, and is making that cause a great one. Schleswig-Holstein is the pretext for a national aggrandizement such as has not been manifested since the career of the first Napoleon closed. Prussia, with a puppet for Kaiser, has a mighty man for Prime Minister. Bismark, though personally and politically a wicked man, is a great genius; and, as he can never be Emperor, it is fair to suppose that he is a perfect patriot, since he makes no effort or exertion that does not exalt Prussia among the nations. Thus, while his people so despise Von Bismark as to even openly wish for his assassination, they suddenly blinded by the glory of successful military achievements have been forced into adulation and adoration for the "Man of Blood and Iron." There is another cause for this revolution in popular feeling. It lies in the discovery of Bismark's scheme—the elevation of the imbecile Wilhelm of Prussia to the position of Emperor of Germany.

No one appreciates this more fully than Napoleon III, and although possibly too late, he is going to make an attempt to thwart the design. If he succeeds Bismark will fall, but his great work will live in the brightest pages of history. Bismark wants but three empires on the continent of Europe—France, Germany, Russia. To secure this Austria must be crushed, and Bismark cries "Down with the Huns!" Thus far the success of the Prussians has been wonderful. Sadowa has been the decisive battle of a short and sharp campaign, and has not only resulted in securing to Prussia her demands, but has so terrified Francis Joseph that he sues for peace, and asks for the kind offices of a neutral power. To show his honesty in the matter he pledges Venetia to France as a retainer fee.

The negotiations for an armistice thus brought about have been positively refused by Prussia, and only conditionally listened to by Italy. It is easy to see that any offer will be refused by Bismark now that he is flushed with victory; and it is doubtful if even Napoleon or Alexander can secure the nationality of Austria, especially as Prince Frederick Charles is now in Prague, and pushing on to Vienna. Nothing short of armed intervention by France can save Austria, and that may come too late.

Should the Prussians succeed in their design, Napoleon will hesitate before setting his squadrons in the field against Wilhelm at once, and it will be more like the "great man and great rascal" to endeavor to defeat Von Bismark at diplomacy.

The most ordinary mind, in absorbing and weighing these facts, will observe that there is in them a strong indication of a general continental war, in which England, as the catspaw of Napoleon, must assist. A great empire, and the balance of power in Europe, will represent the chessmen which Napoleon and Bismark will desire to have withdrawn from the flames. All we need wish for is that some Sadowa may be speedily reached to settle the question for this century.

The Perpetuity and Power of the Republican Party.

They who solace themselves with the idea that the Republican party in this country has accomplished its mission and is about to pass away, are destined to disappointment. The perpetuity, as well as the existence of parties, depends upon the fact that they are the organs of ideas. So long as the ideas remain full of life and power, the parties which are built upon them will maintain vitality and vigor. Now, the Republican party in this country is based upon the fundamental ideas of a republican form of government. It has always made the immortal Declaration of Independence the very charter of its existence. Its distinctive principles are just those which separate true democracy from all forms of aristocracy. It believes in the equal rights of all the people, as opposed to the special privileges of classes.

The Republican party is the only organ of these principles in America. The self-styled, and falsely styled, Democratic party is the representative of the ideas of privilege and caste, as opposed to equality and universality. It does not believe in the people, but only in certain favored portions of the people. It does not believe in the equal rights of all, but merely in the equal rights of the governing classes. Its arguments against equal rights in the United States are drawn from the honary armories of despotism and aristocracy in the Old World.

The Republican party sprang into being because existing organizations had ceased to represent the vital principles of republican government. Both the Whig and Democratic parties had become corrupted by the slave power. They had ceased to be organs through which the true democratic sentiment of the country could find expression and exercise power.

It is sometimes assumed that the Republican party was organized merely to resist the spread of slavery into the Territories; but this is a mistake. The Republican party was a necessary outgrowth of republican ideas in the minds of the people. It resisted the extension of slavery into the Territories because that was, at the time, the debatable ground, the field of conflict, the point at issue, between itself and its antagonist. But it could not possibly have rested there. Slavery itself would have remained, even had its extension been rendered impossible. So now, too, it is sometimes assumed that

inasmuch as chattel slavery is so rampant, the work of the Republican party is accomplished. Not at all. The idea of equal rights is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, as it is at our form of government. The work of the Republican party will not have been accomplished until that idea is fully realized in the laws and institutions of our country. Chattel slavery was only a gross form of violating that idea. There is no chattel slavery in Great Britain; yet is there no work there for that liberal organization which corresponds to our Republican party?

The mission of the Republican party is to realize the fundamental American idea of equal rights. If that idea is true—if it has in it the elements of life—if it is destined to power and perpetuity—so is the Republican party. The destiny of that great organization is bound up in the destiny of its fundamental principles.

The Sponsors and Parents Quarrel Over the Child.

The Democratic sponsors of the Philadelphia Convention are beginning to come into conflict with the parents of the child. It is a hard matter for oil and water to mix, and it is just as hard for Raymond and Thurlow Weed to be fighting side by side with Vallandigham and Pendleton. Consequently, the Times desires to have some restrictive test applied—some requisite that the members should be loyal, or at least not open traitors. It has timidly ventured to make such a suggestion, but the sponsors have crushed such an idea in the bud. The god-parents, the New York Daily News and the New York World, to-day take Raymond to task or censure to give any suggestion, and plainly indicate that, unless some steps be speedily taken by him to retrace his path, he will be excluded from that body all together. It must be a comforting thought to one who has left friends and party, as Raymond has, in order to follow new gods.

The News thus informs him that it and not he is the head and ruler of the Convention:—

"Mr. Raymond endeavored to exclude these from the Convention by inserting the call as addressed only to conservative Republicans, and to such Southern Unionists as had remained loyal to the Federal Government throughout the war. But the movement had already gained such strength, that its managers perceived that success was not to be depended upon. It is for Mr. Raymond and the Times, or of any other man or journal. Knowing this fact, the Times again comes out in favor of the Convention, but true to its policy, it is still trying to apply tests of admission which are not mentioned in the call, and which the people, the conservative masses of the country, who have now taken control of the Convention, will not permit Mr. Raymond or anybody else to apply. The Times now proposes to admit every Southern delegate who will state that he 'did not voluntarily bear arms against the National Government,' or it is willing to admit those who have been pardoned by the President; but it still insists that no Northern Representative shall be admitted who was not a 'loyal Union man during the war.' The point we make is that the Times has no right or power to make any test whatever; and that if it must support the Convention under the call as it is issued and as it stands. The only thing which gives us any anxiety is the apprehension that Mr. Raymond will disturb the harmony of the Convention, if it should go on, by continuing these mischievous, though fruitless, efforts to prevent its complete success."

The World also does not exhibit any modesty in the expression of its sentiments on this subject:—

"The Philadelphia Convention is a no-party convention. It cannot, therefore, make any party tests the standard of admission. If it were a Democratic Convention, Mr. Fernando Wood would have to cool his heels outside the door as he did at Chicago, as he has done at Albany for many a year. If it were a Democratic Convention, Mr. Benjamin Wood, who in the Daily News opposed the candidate of the Democratic party in the last national election, in the last city election, and who is a straightforward man as well as a modest one, would never think of asking admission. If it were a Republican Convention, we suppose that today no man who said, as Mr. Seward did, 'the Union cannot be maintained by force,' that 'a Union of force was a despotism,' that 'he did not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword,' could be admitted; but if that were pleaded, his preference for the Union is his hope for the Presidency for the Premiership of two administrations over fidelity to his party and the seclusion of Auburn, would certainly exclude him. But party tests do not apply to a no-party convention, and if Mr. Fernando Wood or Mr. SEWARD present themselves at Philadelphia, thus avowing their accordance with the objects of the call, and are duly elected to represent anybody, no test will exclude them which will not empty the Convention. It is, therefore, as much out of place for Mr. Wood to refuse to sit in the Convention alongside of Mr. Pendleton for his Copperheadism, as it would be for Mr. Pendleton to refuse to sit alongside Mr. Wood because he always denounces radicals and their votes with them, or because 'corrupting Legislatures he makes all good government impossible,' or because he is six feet high, or for any other inappropriate reason. Has been duly elected to represent any district? does he approve the call? If yes, then he must be admitted; if no, then he must be excluded."

CONFIRMATIONS—NOMINATIONS—REJECTIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, got over a larger number of nominations than have been acted upon for several weeks before. The most important case was the confirmation of Judge STANBURY, of Ohio, as Attorney General. The Judge is a man of great legal ability, an intellectual giant, if rumor can be trusted, and will, without doubt, fulfil with great efficiency the duties of first law officer of the Land.

The nomination of General JOHN A. Dix as Minister to the Hague is an excellent one. General Dix is a War Democrat, and has a fine reputation. Whether the Senate thinks him fitted for the post so important in the diplomatic world remains to be seen.

General W. W. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, was rejected. It is generally understood that his early connection with the Rebellion was the cause. The Senate wisely doubted the propriety of rewarding proselytes of short standing in the party.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—This week is the commencement season of many of our first colleges, and among them we understand that Lafayette intends to stand prominently forth, on account of the completeness and character of her ceremonies. The college, since the accession of Dr. W. C. CASTELL to the Presidency, has prospered beyond all precedent. It has secured a large endowment, and has added not only to its building, its faculty, and its curriculum, but also to the accommodations for its students. To-morrow the introduction and inauguration of the Pardee Scientific Course takes place. All friends of education will rejoice to hear that the venerable instructor is once more in a condition to extend her influence still further in aid of the cause of Christianity and advancement.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH at WORK.—Yesterday, according to the published reports, the Board of Health set out on a tour of inspection, and closed up several streets because of their filthy and crowded condition. This action of the Board is eminently proper. When an epidemic is threatening us, it is not already existing in our midst, every precaution should be taken. To the physicians who compose the Board is entrusted all needful authority, and on them will fall the responsibility if any duty is left undone. We earnestly hope that this is but the first of a series of examinations which will result in the total purification of those parts of our municipality a visit to which is sufficient to superinduce some frightful disease.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, but prices, with one or two exceptions, are steady. Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54 1/2; the former rate a decline of 1/2 on the closing price last evening; Minchill at 55, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31 1/2, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 37 1/2; a decline of 1/2; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 64 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21, and Chestnut and Walnut at 55. 18 1/2 was bid for Hestonville, and 42 1/2 for Union.

Government bonds are rather firmer. New 5-20s sold at 103 1/2, a slight advance; and 7-30s at 103 1/2. 98 1/2 was bid for 10-40s; 108 1/2 for 6s of 1861; and 106 1/2 for old 5-20s. City loans are in fair demand; the new issue sold at 97 1/2, an advance of 1/2, and old do. at 94, no change.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 26 1/2 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34 1/2 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 57 1/2 for Lehigh Navigation; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 31 1/2. 22 1/2 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 127 1/2 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 55 for Kensington; 54 for Girard; 65 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; and 64 for Corn Exchange. Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 150 1/2; 11 A. M., 150 1/2; 12 M., 150 1/2; 1 P. M., 150 1/2.

The attention of those interested is called to the notice of a meeting of the Willow Glen Petroleum Company, which will be found in our advertising columns.

The New York Tribune this morning says:—"Money is more abundant, and from the proceeds of one-year certificates banks are supplied with more currency than can be readily used, at 5 per cent. The bank statement shows a decrease of loans, \$3,168,416, of specie \$1,591,537, and of circulation of \$225,152. The deposits are at \$5,859,055, and the legal-tenders are at \$4,928,015. In commercial paper there is no material change. Best to good names sell at 5 1/2 per cent."

In the case of the Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Company against the Security Fire Insurance Company, the defendants demurred to the petition on the ground that it set forth an oral contract of insurance, and that the plaintiffs, under their charter, make no contract with such kind of contracts. Chancellor Pitkin decided that oral contracts of insurance were legal and binding, and that there was nothing in the charter of the plan prohibiting them from making them, and that the contract was legal and binding. The right to protect themselves from loss by insuring with the defendants, and, therefore, overruled the demurrer to the petition, to which the defendants excepted, and then filed their answer."

The New York Times this morning says:—"The bank statement points to increased ease in the money market. The loans have fallen off in consequence of the reimbursement of the one year Treasury certificates by the Government, and the legal-tenders have no power to make such up nearly five millions. The specie deposits fall off \$1,591,000, and the currency deposits gain \$7,450,000, making the net increase on the general line of deposits, \$5,859,000. Some of the leading brokers are again offering money on call to-day at 10 per cent, and the prevailing rate, so far as money is wanted at all on stocks, is about 5 per cent. Prime short paper is 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. The stock exchange was inactive to-day, including Government securities, which adds to the dullness and cheapness of money."

The Cincinnati Gazette says of financial affairs in that quarter:—"Exchange was a shade weaker again to-day, and the improvement noticed yesterday was almost entirely lost. We quote 1-10 discount buying and par selling. There were some transactions at city discount buying, and the same selling, but these were exceptional. The money market does not undergo any material change. Currency has been coming in from the East, and springing, through mercantile channels, from the interior; but it is not doing a fair volume into the country, partly in payment for bills drawn against wool shipments, and partly in exchange for Government securities, so that there is no accumulation of balances in the hands of bankers, and no power to make such loans as they are in the habit of making in anticipation for acceptable names in the open market."

The New York Gold Room has adopted the subjoined resolution, which took effect yesterday:—"Resolved, That no member of this Exchange shall, directly or indirectly, transact business in gold publicly on the street or sidewalks, or passages to the rooms of the Exchange, nor in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Any member violating this rule shall be suspended from the privilege of the Exchange for thirty days. This resolution shall take effect on and after Monday, July 23."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 U S 6s 94, 100 U S 7-30s June 1867, etc.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, JULY 24.—Cotton is very quiet, and of good quality the supply is very thin. Small sales of middlings at 50c. There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark. The last sale of No. 1 was at 93 1/2. In Soeds the only change is in Flaxseed, which

has declined to 83 1/2. A small lot of new crop, the first of the season, was taken at this figure. Hoicers of Flour are rather firmer in their views, in consequence of the probable resumption of hostilities in Europe, but there is no shipping, and no move on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond their immediate wants. Small sales of heavy lot at \$12 1/2; 49 barrel; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11 1/2; Northwestern do. from 89 to \$11 1/2 extra from 88 to 85 1/2; and superfine do. from 87 to 85 1/2. 1200 bbls. Broad Street Mills sold on secret terms. Flour sells in a small way at \$6 1/2. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. Wheat comes in slowly and is held rather higher; we quote at \$2 1/2; 100 bush, Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1 Corn is dull, with sales of yellow at 92c and mixed Western at 90c. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bush Pennsylvania sold at \$2 1/2, and Western at \$2 1/2. Whisky is quiet; small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 1/2, and Ohio at \$2 1/2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's Press:— MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the hair, prepared by Messrs. E. & G. A. WRIGHT, CHEBUT STREET, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 714 1/2m 4p

PORTLAND RELIEF FUND

Table listing names and amounts for the Portland Relief Fund. Includes names like Previous acknowledged by the Executive, Received since from Reading Railroad, etc.

As it is impossible to make personal application to all the Executive Committee respectfully request that citizens send in their contributions. J. WOOD, Chairman, No. 287 S. EIGHTH ST. C. W. CUSHMAN, Treasurer, No. 128 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—AN informal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the Mayor at his office on Friday, July 21, 1866. The object was to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portland. The undersigned were appointed the Executive Committee, to any of whom contributions may be sent:— CHARLES W. CUSHMAN, REBECCAH WINSOR, B. H. BARFOL, E. W. CLARK, JOHN D. C. GATTELL, S. T. SOTHEB, JOHN C. WILSON, CHARLES WARREN.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 427 W. 11th Street, Philadelphia on WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1866, at 11 1/2 o'clock A. M. Business of importance will then be submitted, and delegates by a stock vote. JAMES W. CONRAD, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 1 1/2 PER CENT, clear of tax, payable on and after July 23, 1866. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESTNUT ST., WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED LINEN LAWSNS. At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN. Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 90 per cent. 723 1/2m 4p

EVANS & WATSON

HAVE REMOVED THEIR WAREHOUSES FROM No. 16 South FOURTH Street, TO No. 811 CHESTNUT ST.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, merchant, or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers. Respectfully yours, J. B. BROWN & SONS.

EVANS & WATSON, MANUFACTURED ONLY BY FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, Cor. Murray St., NEW YORK.

SENECABURD SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL, ON THURSDAY, July 26, AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

It is the aim of the Society to make the Fête a private one, as much as practicable, without being exclusive, and they have for this reason made arrangements with Mr. JOHN SMITH, Proprietor of the Island, to have entire possession of the Boat for the day, so that none but Ticket-holders can be admitted. Tickets, 50 cents. Admitting one person, including fare. Can be had of:— Walker & W. corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. J. Seneceburd, No. 251 Chestnut street. J. Lakemeyer, corner Carter street and Exchange place. Tickets at the Seneceburd Hall, No. 411 and 413 1/2 Walnut street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

PORTLAND.

HERRING'S SAFES

FROM THREE TO FIVE DOTS

IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE

They Save their Contents in Every Instance,

AND PROVE THEMSELVES TO BE

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE NOW MADE."

PORTLAND, July 11, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.

Gentlemen:—The Fourth of July, with its usual festivities and pleasures, came to a sad termination on the afternoon of that day by the breaking out of the largest fire that ever took place in this country, destroying half of the business portion of the city, with numerous dwellings. Our store, which was in a three-story brick building, was completely swept away by the devouring flames. We were carrying on the jewelry business. We had one of our large size Champion Safes in use, which contained our valuable jewelry and watches, also our books, papers, and some money, which were preserved in good condition. The covers of the books and some of the watches and jewelry are discolored by the steam from the fire-proof composition; not a leaf of our principal books is injured, not a word is erased from our books or papers, every line and word perfectly legible; our jewelry and watches can be opened until Tuesday, the 10th, a period of more than five days after the fire. The heat around it was of the most intense character, as its exterior distinctly shows, the iron being badly warped and sprung. The brass knobs and ornamental plates on the doors were entirely melted off. The heat closely resembled that of a furnace, for the iron was at a white heat. We would add, that a safe which will preserve its contents in such a fire proves its superiority, and is thoroughly fire-proof. Respectfully yours, GERRISH & PEARSON.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 13, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—The large fire which occurred July 4 entirely destroyed our extensive stove manufacturing office, which was in a separate wooden building, two stories in height. The site, one of your Herring's Patent Champion, was in the second story; it fell to the ground. We got it out during the fire by means of chains. It was red hot. We had it cut open on Saturday. The books and papers contained in it were all preserved. Yours truly, N. P. RICHARDSON & CO.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 10, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This once beautiful city has been the scene of the most terrible conflagration ever known in the history of fires on this continent. Fifteen hundred buildings were destroyed, covering an area of more than two hundred acres, reaching a mile and one half in length, by an average of a half mile in width. The building in which we had the office of the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was entirely consumed. We had a large number of books and papers; these, with other valuables, were all locked up in one of our large size "Fire-Proof Safes." We cut it out of the ruins on Saturday, where it remained three days and a half. After cutting it open, to our great surprise and gratification, the contents were preserved in excellent condition; the covers of the books were drawn by the steam of the fire-proof composition. Every line and word in our books and papers are perfectly legible; not a leaf of our books or a paper shows the marks of fire. When we take into consideration the magnitude of this fire, the terrific heat to which your safe was subjected, no water having been thrown on the ruins or on the fire, proves your safe to be perfectly fire-proof. The ordeal through which safes have passed in this severe test, many having been completely burned up, warrant us in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on "the Herring," as every one of your make preserved its contents. Respectfully yours, EDWARD SHAW, Treas. of P. M. F. Ins. Co.

PORTLAND, July 16, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—The devastating fire which took place on our city on the afternoon of July 4, unparalleled in extent and number of buildings destroyed by any fire that ever took place in this country, entirely consumed our large sugar house and office. We were using one of your large size sliding-door safes. It was in the third story of our office; when the floor gave way it fell into the cellar on a heap of burning sugar, where it remained until Thursday, when we removed it and had it cut open; it contained our general books, valuable papers, insurance policies, a record of our Government bonds, two THOUSAND DOLLARS in bank bills, and some currency, all of them were preserved in excellent order—and a mark of fire on them. Every line is perfectly legible. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam from the fireproof filling; they can be rebound; the leaves are perfect. This safe was subject to a very severe test. We are very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well. Respectfully yours, J. B. BROWN & SONS.

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REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., DIRECT, VIA THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer N. V. ADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above the R. & D. Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 26th instant. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 714 1/2m 4p

1000 AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL

in and reduce Dr. PAUL M. HERRING'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES and Canada. Those who are now engaged are making from \$10 to \$20 per day. Inquire at Dr. Paul M. Herring's Consultation Office, No. 513 BALDWIN Street, Philadelphia. 714 1/2m 4p

CORLIS STRAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.

It is first class, built by Corlis & Co., Providence, capacity, (100) one hundred and twenty horse-power, cylinder 24 in. diameter, 18 in. diameter, 34-inch face, in first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STRAM ENGINE, Box No. 1267, Philadelphia Post Office. 714 1/2m 4p

\$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Mortgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Bonds for Cent. Thirty Year Bonds. The whole amount is \$6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William H. H. Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the Junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading to the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-located Road of 280 miles in length, costing at least \$16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over \$1,000,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroad.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY-CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 8 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, IMPORTERS OF TEAS, Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET, NO. 932 ARCH STREET, NO. 932 ARCH STREET.

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES, which they will sell at the very lowest market prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE. POSITIVELY NO MIS-REPRESENTATION Of an article under any circumstances. ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED Without water, land, or grease.

The best \$1 00 and \$1 25 Oolong Teas in the country. Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at \$1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at \$1 00, \$1 25, and \$1 50.